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THE WEATHER.

Washington, Sept. 21.-For Oklahoma and Indian Territory: Fair; warmer; southerly

winds For Missouri: Fair; warmer; southerly For Kansas: Probably fair and warmer Thursday; threatening weather Thursday night; southwesterly winds.

Bar. 7 pm Pre. W'th'r. Stations.

We cannot have commercial properity without the strictest integrity. both of government and citizen. The financial honor of this government is of too vost importance, is entirely too sacred, to be the football of party politics. The Republican party has maintained it, and is pledged to maintain it.-William McKinley.

The Republican party has always kept silver at a parity with gold. It proposes to keep sliver money in cirenlation and preserve, side by side, gold, silver, paper, each the equal to the other, and each the equal of the best, and the best never to be inferior to the best money known to the commercial nations of the world. It will continue to favor a policy that will give work to American citizens, markets to the American farmers and sound money to both.-William Mc-Kinley.

We are not quite sure what it was that struck Mr. Whitney speechless, but it did a first-class job.

The sound money Democrats in Missouri are making a splendid fight for party honor and national credit. The kind of support David B. Hill is giv-

ing the free silver ticket is bardly worth 60 cents on the dollar. The prospect of McKinley's election is be

coming so bright that business will not be able to lag much longer. It is said that Mrs. Sewall has joined her

n in opposing the old man's Nothing fails like failure. The fall of the New York Mercury in-

some very cold weather in the East, Mr. John Boyd Thacher's personal

friends should join enthusiastically in that effort to remove him from the ticket.

Mr. Bryan undoubtedly has the swellhead, but we hardly think he expects to carry Pennsylvania with his oratory.

Candidate Bryan's warm resentment of the churge that he lacks personal dignity is itself proof that the charge was well based.

Some Missouri campaign poet could make a hit by rhyming milistone with Billstone, and hanging it around ton Stephens' neck.

The only thing that will prevent Leedy from being the worst beaten man in Kansas is the fact that Doster is also a can-

That was a large crowd which went out to see and hear Bryan in Philadelphia, but not half as large as McKinley's majority in that city will be.

It seems that Senator Hill is a Hoke Smith Democrat. That is to say, he abhors a dishonest dollar, but will help to inflict it on the country.

"Mayor Pingree rose early," remarks a Detroit exchange. If the country is correctly infomed, Mr. Pingree has been an Early Rose man for some time.

Mr. Bryan should forego his purpose of visiting Maine. It would be unpleasant to him to learn that large audiences do not necessarily mean great popularity.

The people rather like that suggestion of Bryan's about putting rings in hogs' noses, and they are going to utilize it in dealing with the greedy silver mine own-

Senator Wolcott may not be making much headway in opposing the Bryan ticket on the Colorado stump, but he is making a record that will be valuable to him in future years.

Mr. Sewall denies that he has been engaged in sending out Republican campaign literature. But then Mr. Sewall also denied that there was any cause for disocuragement in the Maine returns.

Free silver orators don't seem to be taking their cues from Mr. Vest. They are neither asking why President Cleveland didn't send troops against New York bank ers nor telling how Mexican workingmen subsist on goats' milk and cornbread.

"If we are defeated in this campaign." eays Mr. Bryan, "the agitation for free coinage will never cease in this country until the gold standard is driven back to England." That sounds very much like the talk of a man who is beaten, and knows it.

An Excelsior Springs man writes to the Journal that he has \$65,000 worth of unincumbered real estate which he wants to bet on McKinley's election. The Journal declines to take him up. In the first place, we never bet. In the next place, when we

do we are a little chary of betting against a sure thing. Our Excelsior Springs friend will have to look elsewhere for a victim.

THE EBB AND FLOW. It is an undeniable fact that there is as

well-defined an ebb and flow of public sentiment on any question as there is of the tides of the sea. This is peculiarly true of moral questions where enthusiasm is necessary to counteract the natural anathy of a community or a nation. These changes can usually be accounted for very satisfactorily by close and intelligent observation. For example, it is undoubtedly true that the feeling in favor of the prohibitory law is somewhat dormant in Kansas - certainly very much so as compared with the time of its inauguration. It is as easy to account for this as it is to account for a high water in the spring. The intense temperance feeling which resulted in the prohibitory amendment to the constitution in Kansas Was a perfectly natural reaction from the carly days of riotous living when Kansas was a frontier state.

The time was when drunkenness in Kan sas was almost universal, and carried with it little or no public disgrace. In those ders it was practically impossible for any man to succeed in politics who was not a hearty drinker, and it came to be almost the rule rather than the exception that men in public life were excessive in their use of alcoholic liquors.

Every town in Kansas had its leading men who went to drunkards' graves, and every voter in Kansas willingly or unwillingly felt himself subservient to the business of drunkenness. Very naturally there came a time of rebellion, and the prohibitory law was made one of the fundamental laws of the state.

It is a good while now since Kansas, as a whole, has really been familiar with drunkenness. No man indulging in it habitually can maintain himself in public life, and it is practically an unknown manifestation on the streets and highways of the state. This breeds a loss of interest in the subject, and superinduces a feeling of weariness on the part of those who are reminded constantly, in and out of politics, in season and out of season, at appropriate and inappropriate times, that drunkenness is wrong. Then follows a lack of sympathy and support for prosecuting officers, and a general apathy irritating to the last degree to those who, on principle, maintain their enthusiasm.

MADDENING.

Nothing in the conduct of public affairs is more irritating-or, better yet, maddening-than the not infrequent men who enunciate sound doctrines in the abstract and then invariably make misapplication of such doctrines. The patriots of thirty odd years ago had a remarkable case of this kind to grieve over. Mr. Seward in his compromise speech in the senate used the following language:

"If, in an expression of these views. I have not proposed what is desired or expected by many others, they will do me the justice to believe that I am as far from having suggested what, in many respects. would have been in harmony with cherished affections of my own. I learned early from Jefferson that, in political affairs, we cannot always do what seems to be absolutely best. Those with whom we must necessarily act, entertaining different views, have the power and right of carrying them into practice. We must be content to lead when we can, and to follow when we cannot lead; and if we cannot at any time do for our country all the good that we would wish, we must be sated with doing for her all the good tha we can."

This statement by Mr. Seward, giving his words an ordinary natural construcdicates that free silver is experiencing tion, is entirely unimpeachable. It is practically an axiom. But note now the manner in which this truth was applied by Mr. Seward to the case in hand. It presents his sole excuse for giving his assent as senator to the continuation of slavery, the upholding of the fugitive slave law, and to all the villainies contemplated in the compromise measure which he was discussing. It put Mr. Seward wholly out of line with his frequent declarations that by no word or act of his should any human being be oppressed or kept down in the least degree in his efforts to rise to a higher state of liberty and happiness.

The most melancholy spectacle in the present campaign is that of the "boy orator," and other boy orators on his side, claiming to believe the true things that have been taught them by the good men who have been their teachers, and then ap plying such professed beliefs in a manner to excite the disgust and derision of all truly thoughtful people.

MR. BRYAN AND DIGNITY.

Mr. Bryan still scatters his oratorica pearls with a lavish hand. Every day new gems of thought escape from his brain canister and astonish the toiling masses by their dazzling brilliancy. Big Kohinoors of wisdom fill the air with sparkling corruscations at every movement of his maxillaries. At Philadelphia, for instance, where he spoke to assembled thousands, he declared in fervid and convincing language: "One of the papers said that I lacked dignity. Now, my friends, I will tell you how dignified I think a man ought to be. Of course, you know everybody has his own ideas of those things. I believe a man ought to be dignified enough, not too dignified, and not lacking in dignity."

Was not that beautiful? Could any ordinary man say that? Mr. Bryan's own exposition of the financial question could not be clearer nor his views upon the condition of the human race more cogent. A dignified man ought to be just dignified enough; not too much nor too little, but simply enough to add dignity to his dignity, as it were. And the admirers of Mr. Bryan will not fail to note the deep insight into human nature that led to the astute and original observation that "everybody has his own ideas of those things." This alone ought to stamp him one of the advanced thinkers of the day. alongside of Jack Bunsby and the immor tal Mr. Toots.

While on this subject Mr. Bryan solemnly affirmed that he would even prefer to have it said that he lacked dignity, awful as that might be, to having it said that he needed backbone to meet the horrid conspirators who gather in the gloon of Wall street and plot against the interests of his beloved government. Away with dignity, if it is to be had at the expense of spine. "What other president," says Mr. Bryan, "did they ever charge with lack of dignity? Yes, my friends, they said it of Lincoln, and of Jackson, too." Not only has Mr. Bryan been accused of being undignified, but "other presidents"

have been similarly maligned. Other presidents, forsooth! By what

right does this young man from Nebraska free trade policy from being duly considpresume to enumerate his infant gallinacae before they emerge from the incubator? If the signs of the times are to be read aright, it will be a long time before Mr. Bryan will ever have the distinguished honor of being considered along with the "other presidents" of this great country.

PRACTICAL PHILANTHROPY. Two years ago, when many Kansas farmers were threatened with the necessity of having to abandon their farms for lack of seed wheat, Mr. B. P. Cheney, of Boston, one of the directors of the Atchison, Tope ka & Santa Fe Railway Company, invested a large sum of money in seed wheat for worthy farmers, taking his chances on a return of his principal with small interest if a crop were secured, and, on the other hand, losing everything if the crop were a failure.

He lost by the first venture several thousand dollars, but continued his assistance last year, investing, it is said, about \$30. 000. The loss is, of course, heavier this year than the year before. Not being weary in well doing, Mr. Cheney has renewed his attempt to be helpful this year, and is in this way giving practical aid and assistance to hundreds of farmers.

It is indeed a great pity that more of this practical philanthropy cannot be put into effect by those who are directly or indirectly interested in the prosperity of the state. If people would stop gambling in alleged mines in the Rocky mountains and put their money into an industry which in the long run is sure to yield a return, the Western country would be a great gainer. Ordinarily a crop investment such as Mr. Cheney is reported to have made would at least return a man his principa and almost always a satisfactory interest Mining investments rarely do either.

PEFFER WILL MAKE THE PLUNGE Senator Peffer has caught the infection and he, too, will swing around the circle, after the manner of Candidate Bryan. He will go first into Nebraska and tell the inhabitants of that benighted Republican state something about the poor growing poorer while he himself has been growing whiskers, and also growing fat and sleek at the public crib. From Nebraska the senator will advance into North and South Dakota and spread the glad tidings of flat money over those states, and then go to Minnesota and endeavor to mislead the honest Swedes of that commonwealth. In thus leaving Kansas to the tender mercies of the goldbugs, Mr. Peffer modestly says he feels that national success is far more important than a mere local victory, and for this reason he is going to smear himself over considerable territory. Mr. Peffer is very much in earnest, and the country will probably hear something drop up in the Northwest. If it isn't the price of silver it will be something else.

While on this tour it will be a good time for Mr. Peffer to resurrect some of his own financial views. He has 'em, as well as the boy orator. He might say something about his bill to establish Uncle Sam as a loar broker with a neat little capital of seven hundred billions of paper money, to be issued "at once." Or of his little scheme for the government to "dig for water, ditch water or dam water," capital unlimited and to be issued "at once." Then he had a plan for the United States to buy all the coal mines and railroads in the country for about fifteen billions or perhaps a little more (a few millions more or less wouldn't scoll a good trade with the Kansas senator), the money to be issued right away.

He introduced a bill for the immediate diture of six millions for the relief of the poor, it will be remembered, and had also a little pension scheme which called for the trifling sum of \$105,000,000-also to be issued "at once." All of these brilliant plans for benefiting the struggling masses originated in that commodious portion of the Pefferian cerebellum devoted to finauces, and would be right in line with Bryan's rosy scheme of paying 100-cent debts with 50-cent dollars, Mr. Peffer ought to get them out again and let them see the light of day once more.

THE WEST GETTING INTO LINE.

It is growing more apparent every day that the "silver West" is not wholly wed ded to the cause of free silver. Frequent evidences of this have appeared in the last few weeks, one of the latest being the ac tion of the Republican convention of Arizons. That body by a practically unant mous vote indorsed the platform of the St. Louis convention and expressed its belief in the ability of the Republican party to take care of the financial question in a way that will be for the best interests of the whole country. The free silver plank of the Popocrats is denounced as a subterfuge, invented to draw the minds of the people from the real issue of the campaign, which they regard as tariff legisla tion to protect home industries. Arizona is a producer of silver, but the Republicans of that territory are not willing to trust the Bryan calamity howlers and revolutionists with the administration of the government.

The admission by Congressman Hartman of Montana, one of the bolters at the St. Louis convention, that Wyoming will not give Bryan its electoral vote is also significant. Wyoming, while classed with the silver states, is a large producer of wool. grain and cattle, and is not disposed to take a depreciated dollar for its products or countenance repudiation of honest debts. In 1894 the legislature, elected in that year consisted of 48 Republicans, 6 Democrats and 1 Populist, and since that time there have been Republican gains, as well as

As a matter of fact, the causes which are operating in the Eastern and Middle states against Bryan and free silver are also working in the West, and producing the same kind of results. There are thousands of Republicans in the silver states who can see no reason for abandoning their own party, which they know can be trust ed, for the wild and irresponsible aggregation following Bryan, which they know cannot be trusted. However much they may honestly believe in the free coinage of silver, they do not believe in free trade, or in the overturning of the supreme court, or in Tillmanism, or in anarchy, disgrace

and ruin.

HARRISON AND THE TARIFF. With characteristic persistence in mis representation the Democratic press continues to harp on the statement that Gen eral Harrison, in his great speech in New York last August, declared the tariff was not an issue in the present campaign, and circulars have been spread broadcast over the country to the same effect. This is done to keep the minds of free silver Republicans on the money question and prevent the rulnous effects of the Democratic | arguments are so long drawn out."

ered.

Of course General Harrison said nothing in that New York speech, or in any other speech, which could by any possibility be twisted into an admission of this sort Everything he said on the subject of the tariff in New York was in direct advocacy of the American policy of protection to home industries, a principle for which he has always stood and labored. He declared the tariff issue had been fought and won that it might be argued eternally on the oretical lines, but that the country had a practical experience with the Bourbon free trade idea which it was not likely to forget very soon. He attributed the panic of 1893 to free trade legislation; the enormous annual deficit in the treasury to the same cause, and furthermore declared that the Wilson-Gorman-Brice tariff bill has 'contributed in the way of increasing the silver scare to bring us into the present condition of distrust and dismay which now prevails." And when he closed on the subject of the tariff he said: "I am quite as much opposed to cheapening the American workingman and workingwoman as I am to cheapening our dollars. I am quite as strongly in favor of keeping days' work at home as I am gold dollars." If this is not good protective tariff doctrine, what is it?

The Bryan Democracy is making a desperate attempt to keep the tariff out of public discussion, simply and solely for the reason that it dares not meet that issue But it will not be permitted to misrepresent the attitude of so good a protectionist as Benjamin Harrison without a calling

Expert Testimony on Silver.

From the New York Tribune It is true, say the boy orator and his followers, that silver has fallen to only little more than half its former value, so the metal in a standard dollar is no worth not more than 53 cents. But that all because silver was demonetized by the "goldbugs" in the "crime of 1873." Remove the cause and the effect will be removed. Undo that 'crime' and its evil consequences will trouble us no more. Re monetize silver, and it will stand where it did before it was demonetized, and be at par with gold at the ratio of 16 to 1. Such the Popocrats' contention, upon which all their arguments and pleas and propaganda of the campaign are based; mos vehemently enunciated by those who were lads in roundabouts when the "crime of 1873" occurred. But is this true?

Here is some expert testimony on th subject, every word of which is more convincing than a whole Eolus' cave full of mere assertions, though uttered by th most euphonious boy orator in all the kindergartens of the West. It was given by a gentleman who was conspicuous in publie life before Mr. Bryan was born; whos knowledge of silver is based upon long and successful experience as a practical mineowner and operator; whose knowledge of the "crome of 1873" is based upon persons participation in it; who has devoted many years of his long and busy life to the study and exposition of national finance, who is now universally recognized as one of the foremost living authorities thereon, on the silver side.

That gentleman, that witness, is Senator William M. Stewart, of Nevada, the venerable "guide, philosopher and friend" of the free silver combination. He testified under oath in Washington in 1876 that it was the Bonanza mines that were depressing the price of silver. Germany had deconetized silver five years before, but he did not mention that as a cause. The United States had done so three years before, but neither did he mention that Ha knew all about the "Crime of 1873," for he had taken part in it, and already "Silver Dick" Bland and others were clamoring for its undoing. But he did not recket it a cause of silver's fall. In the three years from 1873 to 1875 the value of silver had fallen 11 per cent-from 100 cents to 89. He had watched that decline intelligently for he was an expert on the subject, and with solicitude, for it was a matter of dollars and cents to him. And he formally declared, under oath, that the cause of it was the enormous productiveness of the

It is not to be supposed that Senato Stewart at that time spoke heedlessly. He was testifying in a suit upon the determination of which vast interests depended, and he spoke with a thoughtful delibera tion befitting the occasion. It would be monstrous even to suspect that he spoke falsely, and thus perjured himself. It must be believed that he spoke according to the best of his knowledge and belief-a knowledge of the subject not surpassed by that of any other man. And his testimony was not that it was "the crime of 1873," but that it was the productiveness of the Bonanza mines that sent down the price of silver. If, then, demonetization was not the cause of the evil, how can remonetiza tion remove its effects? If suspension of free colnage was not wnat brought down the price, how could resumption of free coinage bring it up again? The law of cause and effect is a great thing; but re moving one cause will not remove the effect of another and entirely different cause, According to Senator Stewart's own testimony, it is not free colnage that is needed to put silver back to its old place, but a reburial of all the Bonanza treasures in the heart of the Nevada mountains.

A Couple of "Want Ada."

From the Chicago Tribune WANTED-Carpenters, blicklayers, plasterers, plumbers, painters, teamsters, blacksmiths, tallors, iron and steel workers, machinists, foundrymen, factory hands, farm hands, railway men, day laborers and artisans of all kinds for indus tries recently started. Good wages and good money guaranteed.
WILLIAM McKINLEY,

Manager United States Employmen

Agency. March 5, 1897. WANTED-Situations for carpenters, bricklayers, plasterers, plumbers, teamsters, blacksmiths, tailors, iron and steel workers, machinists, foundrymen, factory hands, farm hands, rallway men, day laborers and artisans of all kinds-all good men, recently thrown out of work by depression in business. W. J. BRYAN. Manager United States Employment

March 5, 1897. Which of the two will it be?

Couldn't Be Done

From the Chicago Post. opinion as to his speech. "To be frank with you," said the friend to whom it had been submitted, "I think it is too long. Now, if you'd cut the non-sense out of it-"

"Cut the nonsense out of it," roared the orator excitedly. "Impossible." "But why?" "Why! Why! Hang it all, it's a free silver speech, and what do you suppose would be left?"

From the New York Mail and Express.

Obviously the most significant thing about the free silver movement is the fact that It has ceased to move. When it starts again its direction will be backward, like that of the cumbrous and retrogres-

An Elastic Subject.

From the New York Press.
"Why," asked the glass eater, "did you not finish that silver argument with the India rubber man?"
"Oh." answered the Human Enigma, "his

To Workingmen From the Louisville Courier-Journal

Free and unlimited coinage of silver will certainly result in: First-A dollar whose purchasing power will be exactly the bullion value of the siler it contains, as in Mexico. This may be 50 cents or a little more, or possibly

the silver mines of the world. Second-A rise in the price of groceries, clothing, fuel and rents, to keep pace with the decline in the purchasing power of the dollar. This is the case in Mexico, where standard articles of consumption cost twice as much as in the United States.

less. It depends mainly upon the output of

Third-The closing of countless factories, hops and stores in the panic which Mr. Bryan admits must come at first. This would throw hundreds of thousands out of employment.

Fourth-The suspension of a great number of savings banks, building and loan associations, fraternal insurance orders and insurance companies because of the decline in the investments in which they keep their funds.

Mr. Bryan concedes all these things. What does he promise by way of recom-

More abundant employment after the panic is over and perhaps wages when business becomes good and employers are disposed to pay more, or can be forced to

That is, if workingmen can survive the

panic which will throw them out of em-ployment, cause the loss of all their savings and raise the prices of everything get work again, and their pay may be advanced in the cheap money until it is equal to what they got under the gold standard. Lindsay said in his last Saturday evening, the truest standard of value is the rate of wages, and that is igher now than it has ever been before. while the necessaries of life are cheaper The question now is not the price the workingmen shall receive, but the employment he shall get, for if he is at work at all under the gold standard he will be well naid. Work will be abundant for every willing hand as soon as the fear of free coinage is anished by the defeat of Bryan. That this is true we know, because up to 1893 our mills and factories were all running on full time and paying high wages. Put the

vulsed by the threats of the silverites, and the old conditions will be restored. Workingmen are asked to give up the ositive advantages of high wages, sound money and cheap necessaries of life for the doubtful good of more abundant labor at unknown pay.

country back where it was before con-

We do not believe they will hear to such a one-sided bargain.

"After Election, Revolution."

From the New York Press. Mr. Bryan, in his speech at Knoxville announced, in effect, that if he should be elected the country might expec mmediately an industrial and commercial revolution. It has been said in behalf of Mr. Bryan by those who wish to delude the people of the country into the belief that the election of Mr. Bryan would not mean a very serious or a very abrupt assault on the financial system of this country that any change that was made would be very gradual and would, therefore, not work injury to any considerable extent. Well, here is what Mr. Bryan said at

Knoxville: "If there is anyone who believes that the gold standard is a good thing or that it must be maintained, I warn him not to cast his vote for me, because I promise him that it will not be maintained in this country longer than I am able to get rid

Mr. Bryan declares, therefore, that at the earliest opportunity he will destroy all existing values. Now, when this is done, when every dollar that is owed to every man in the United States can be paid f 50 cents, great mills, large factories, trunk will topple like card houses. When the obligations that are owed to them diminish cerns going into bankruptcy by the tens

Bankruptcy for concerns which employ labor means wage earners thrown out of work. When Mr. Bryan bastens to make worth 100 cents worth only 50 cents, he will throw out of employment in every city, in every town, in every village and on every farm men who are working for their liv ing. Now, who is going to take care of hese people while Mr. Bryan is getting up a scheme to readjust our financial system? Who is going to clothe them? Who is go ing to feed them? Will it be the owners of silver mines who will be carting their bulion to the mints to get it coined into silver dollars? Will they take their dollars and scatter them among the public as Roman emperors did on holidays?

We don't think so. We don't believe Mr. Bryan thinks so. Then how are the peo ple who are thrown out of employment going to get dollars, whether they are gold dollars, or silver dollars, to buy food and clothes? What is Mr. Bryan's plan, when he starts his revolution, to feed the millions of starving people who will be crying for bread?

Politics and Business

From the Cincinnati Times-Star (Rep.). I am a Populist.

Here's why-Plutocracy must be Smashed. The silver syndicate Is an exception Because We need it in our Campaign. What we want In this country Is more money-\$61,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000, That's about the volume Necessary. Then corn would be \$2.000 a bushel. Eggs \$20 aplece How to make the money? Coin it. Print it. Grind it out any way; Silver,

Paper, Any old thing Will do With the government Stamp on it, Millions, billion Quadrillions, Sav I. Bryan will be Elected. Then the millennium. Lend you \$100? Certainly; Make a note payable I don't practice what I

My dear sir, I've been talking This is business.

From the Cleveland Leader. Voters who understand the needs country know that a restoration of protection to the traiff system will bring a return of the prosperity which was enjoyed by the people prior to the election of 1892. Protection will, as Major McKinley says

The Loss at One Establishment.

-SI Squiggs.

open the mills of the United States to American labor, and that is better than pening the mints of the United States to the silver of the world. It is not difficult to estimate the loss to the people of this country which resulted from the closing of the mills after the adoption of the Democratic tariff policy. Every man who works for wages can fig

ure out his own loss. But here are some

figures furnished by the representative of

the Cambria Iron Company at Johnstown, Pa., to the Tribune of that place: ny in 1893 were \$888,404 less than were paid in 1892, and in 1894 they were \$1,506,410 less

than in 1892. In two years the loss to labo in that one mill because of the stoppage of wages due to the adoption of the Deme

cratic tariff policy amounted to \$2,393,814. The value of the product of the compa ny was \$2,964,000 less in 1893, and \$4, 916,200 less in 1894 than it had been in 1892. The total shrinkage in the value the output in two years amounted to \$6,-980,200.

That loss was confined to one plant in Johnstown, but there was a loss of work and wages at the iron mines, on the railways, in the coal mines, and all the tributary lines of industry leading to

the Cambria works. It is not difficult for an intelligent voter to estimate what the total paralysis of the industrial forces of the country means and it ought to be easy for everybody to understand what alls the country, and also what is needed to restore prosperity and give the idle thousands the work and

From the New York Tribune. The melancholy days approach, the saddest of the year, in which the president will have to take a pathetic leave of the finny inhabitants of Buzzard's Bay, the Chogset and Chebog and Malashagany, the Misticup and Mummachog, the Tullibee and the Tittameg and the Squeteague, to say nothing of the Quahog, the Tautog and the Poopuaw. The farewell Potlatch is spread and the wickup abandoned. When the great piscator comes back with the revolving year, the fish and the camp and the feast will await him as of yore, but vill no more appear in the war paint and feathers of magistracy. He will floa unwept and welter to the parching Buzzard's Bay winds, as a strictly private citi. zen, a station which he will deem it a privilege again to adorn, especially as a great majority of his fellow citizens are thereto of consenting mind. But he will remain in memory as he is in fact, the greatest fisherman in the annals of the re public. His fame will continue to expand till posterity preserves of him nothing less than the Brobdignagian tradition that

His rod was fashioned out of a mighty His line a cable that could not be broke; His hook was hammered from a dragon's

He sat upon a rock and bobbed for whale. Whether his civic achievements or his renown as an angler abide longest in memory time must determine, but in contemporary judgment the latter is the more shining section of his procedure. Even in that, however, there is always the popular misgiving that Thurber may have tampered with the record, giving him a bigger score than he is really entitled to.

Clergymen Against Bryanism. From the N. Y. Commercial Advertiser.

Bryan is greatly excited over the discov ery that the "ministers and preachers of the Gospel" are arrayed against him almost to a man. It is rather late in the day for him to complain on this score. Clergymen are not in the habit of extolling rol bery. They are not in the habit of urging the abrogation of the eighth clause of the law of Sinal; they are not in the habit of encouraging riot and lawlessness. It is an insult to the Christian pulpit to assume to the contrary. Moreover, Bryan forgets that the members of the sacred profession are men of intelligence as well as of probity.

No doubt Bryan will next proceed to brand clergymen as the "hirelings of monopolies and trusts," slaves of the money grabbers." This is his usual retort to those who refuse to follow him in read

ing the moral code upside down Patriotism Crushing Out Popocracy.

From the New York Sun. The remarkable, the unprecedented thing about the patriotic movement against repudiation is that it has been steadily increasing and extending since the Chicago and aggressive as it is to-day. It moves along ceaselessly and irresistibly, crushing under it the greatest political reputations wherever its triumphant course is opposed. Nothing in the history of American poli-tics affords a parallel for it. It is an unexperience of the war furnished a counterpart, for it is not sectional, but national extending through North, South, East and

West. Insult to the Middle-of-the-Roaders.

From the Boston Advertiser. The indignation of the sincere Populists over Senator Allen's letter of notification addressed to Mr. Bryan is perfectly justified. The letter is not too strongly described by them as an insult to their party, and an act of treachery to the convention which appointed Senator Allen to notify its candidate for the presidency. Who gave the Populist senator from Ne-braska authority to release the candidate of the national party of the "people" from the obligation of honor which has been universally recognized ever since parties and conventions came into being, either to decline a nomination or to accept the plat-

form upon which it is offered? Another One From Mexico

From the New York Recorder. Hon. Daniel J. Ryan, the first president of the Republican League, is finishing legal business in New York before going West for a stumping tour. He will introduce an object lesson in his speeches. While here he found an old Mexican gold coin, made during the reign of the ill-fated emperor, Maximilian. It is the size of the American twenty-dollar gold piece, but contains more gold. In fact, it is worth just \$21.90. The point Mr. Ryan will make is that, though Maximilian and his empire are gone, the coin is still an actual legal tender, worth as much to-day as it was when the

emperor was on his throne.

From the Louisville Courier-Journal. Mr. Bryan quotes approvingly a news paper paragraph characterizing the issue of the present campaign as "a contest between those who make and those who take." There is something in this. It is a contest pushed by those who would take 47 cents from every dollar of those who make a dollar, from the humblest wage earner to the most extensive employer of labor.

A Watsonian Warble. Come list to the lay I will lilt you to-day,

And likewise to-night and to-morrow. And the day after that you will still find With my mingled rejoicing and sorrow

On the grave situation that puzzles the nation I will lecture with language most free. I'm ready to rush on to any discussion— But my favorite topic is Me.

An off-hand discourse economic In a rage I will fall on the street yelep And I sometimes indulge in the comic

I will jump at the chance for a word or

will vow that the Eagle from tyranny regal By patriots rescued must be. need no rehearsal on themes universal-But my favorite topic is Me.

-Washington Star.

From the Indianapolis Journal.

"Here you are!" shouted the traveling "The money question in nutshell. Walk right up and examine it.' "You don't ketch me this time," said Uncle Rube, grimly. "I tried it once before and I guessed the wrong shell."

What They Really Man From the Boston Advertiser.

A good deal is said about Mr. Bryan's 2 A. M. speeches, but there seems to be nore or less misunderstanding as to the meaning of those intitial capital letters. They do not mean ante-meridian, as is supposed, but ante-mortem.

SUNFLOWER SEED.

A poll made by the kepublicans in Atchcounty indicates a majority of 700 for McKinley.

The golden wedding anniversary of Mr. and Mrs. William Buck was celebrated in

Emporia Wednesday. Diphtheria is somewhat prevalent in eavenworth. Two deaths occurred there

Tuesday as a result of it. The Lawrence World credits Burney with being the best manager the university

football team has ever had. The stock rush is still on. Within a few hours Monday night 240 cars of cattle passed through Emporia on the Santa Fe. Senator Charles F. Scott, editor of the Iola Register, is to address the University

night. Atchison's great annual corn carnival takes place to-day. It will be "hot stuff" from start to finish, and well worth going miles to see and participate in.

McKinley Club in Lawrence to-morrow

Leavenworth Republicans have a line out for a circus tent with a seating capacity of 10,000 for holding their meetings in during the remainder of the campaign.

The Kansas-Missouri Thanksgiving football game will take place at Exposition park in Kansas City this year as heretofore, with the usual \$1 admission charge.

The wolf scalp industry hasn't yet be-

come extinct in Leavenworth county, the bounty having been claimed on three at the county clerk's office a day or two ago. Frank Newlin, who up to within a short ime was engaged in the publication of a newspaper in White Cloud, has reform and is now personally conducting a meat market there.

It is understood that Doniphan county applejack is to be the only officially recognized beverage for use during the festivities incident to Leavenworth's apple carnival next month.

Two players formerly with the Baker cotball team are trying for places with the university eleven this year. The aggregate weight of the three big fellows selected for the K. U. middle is over 600

An Atchison man who was in Lincoln, Neb., Bryan's home, the other day, says the ratio of pictures of McKinley displayed there as compared with those of Bryan at elast ten to one in favor of the Republican candidate

Lawrence Journal: If the Populists and Democrats of Kansas vote as they talk and as their tickets indicate, Mr. Hobard will secure the plurality vote of Kansas, no matter what other result there may be. Mr. Hobart can with safety leave Kansas out of his itinerary, and devote his time and talents to some other section.

The work of Mrs. John Graham, an Emoria woman, exhibited without her knowledge, took first prize in competition with 300 other choice specimens of china painting at the recent fair in Ithaca, N. Y. The pieces receiving the prize cracker jar and ice cream plates, and were shown by a lady to whom Mrs. Graham had sold them. Atchison Globe: A very proper old girl

who went to the theater last night, and saw the little bare Cupids John Seaton has had painted on the wall, will petition Atchison theatergoers to demand that the infants be clothed. She claims that even the protecting way in which the rushes row does not make their nakedness less glaring, and that the bare spot on the wall which the artist covered, looked better than the bare spots on the Cupids.

ALL OVER MISSOURI.

The journeymen barbers of Sedalia have organized a local branch of the Internaticnal Barbers' Union.

A Sedalia grocery store sold and delivered thirty-seven loads of goods Monday between 6 o'clock and noon.

The date of the Sullivan county fair at Milan has been postponed, on account of bad weather, to October 6, 7, 8 and 9. Mayor "Bud" Hastain, of Sedalia, is touring the state and making a vigorous

campaign in the interest of capital removal. A man advertised as a fidel" is delivering lectures in some of the North Missouri towns on "The Unreason-

ableness of Infidelity." Hale Johnson, a Prohibition candidate for vice president, speaks in Sedalia tonight. He is a cousin of Mrs. R. W. Elder, who resides there.

W. S. McAlister, of Kansas City, who was for a number of years manager of the Auditorium, is said to be considering a project for a new opera house in Sedalla. McKinley Republicans in Milan have a uniformed marching club, the members of which when out for parade wear white drill suits, with gold bronze capes, and breastplates bearing the pictures of Mc-

Kinley and Hobart. A Carroll county minister, who went over to Carrollton to see Bryan as he passed through, had a practical illustration of the free silver idea while there. His trowsers were relieved of all the loose coin they contained by a pickpocket who was working the crowd.

The Sunday schools connected with the conference of the M. E. church, South, recently in session in Nevada, number 203, with 2.738 teachers and 21,008 scholars There are also within its jurisdiction 156 branches of the Epworth league, with an aggregate membership of 5,613, Bryanism is losing its grip in Sullivan

county. The Milan Republican tells of a club in that vicinity that has practically disbanded, its officers having notified the manager of the opera house, with whom they had contracted for its use once a week, that they would not hold any more meetings. A Conway man has put in a complete private system of waterworks for supplying several buildings of which he is the

owner. He has erected a large winds

at his residence, and by the use of a big

tank and compressed air pressure forces

the water to his store, the hotel, the furniture store, the bank and a new brick block he is building. Sedalia Capital: Thirty-one years ago Monday the first passenger train was run through on the Missouri Pacific railroad from St. Louis to Kansas City, the last spike having been driven the day before. The editor of the Capital and his family were passengers. They landed on a mud bank close to the river, below the Gilliss house, at Kansas City, One remarkable thing was that about 4 o'clock in the afternoon of that date, it snowed. Kansas City was then a town not only of hills, as now, but of gullles, gulches and ponds,

in every direction. Sedalia, as seen from the train, looked to be a village of about from 150 to 200 people. N. Y. Tribune: Pulaski, Mo., possesses a Populist with a beard five feet long, who must be a much better representative of the principles of the party than the beardless Watson or the moderately mustached Sewall. If they were both dropped overboard and the Pulaski man boosted upon the ticket the canvass would be more picturesque in a high wind, but would come to the same result, no amount of hair on either end of the countenance of either candidate being equal to its rescue. The

case generally invites a paraphrase of the old rhyme Three colonels in three distant regions

Did Georgia, Maine and Pulaski adorn. The first in energy and wind surpassed In amplitude the second, and in hair the last.

The force of nature could no further go-To beard the one she shaved the other two. English Wit.

From Tid-Bits. "This liver is awful, Maud," said Mr.

"I'm very sorry," returned the bride. "I'll tell the cook to speak to the livery